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It is claimed that the baseball industry thrives this year; yet is not every base protected?

Would any man who voted for the Democratic tariff bill claim to speak at a labor meeting to-day as the champion of the wage earner?

The theoretical free-traders will dare do most anything illogical, but very few of meetings to-day.

Perhaps Mr. Cleveland has gone to Gray Gables to avoid facing the people "after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle."

It cannot be possible that thousands of intelligent wage-earners will fail to compare the hard conditions existing this Labor day with the prosperity of Labor day in 1892 and divine the cause of it.

He is a free-trade philosopher, and hi name is Edward Atkinson, who has experimented to show that a wage earner can live on a few cents' worth of beef bones, a few potatoes and bits of bread for 14 cents a

During September there will be eclipses of the sun and moon, but mere important will be the total eclipse of the Democracy the elections held in Vermont and Maine, Sept. 4 in the former and Sept. 10 in the latter.

"Because of the reduced duty," advertised a hay dealer in Jersey City, "I shall be able to sell the same hay for \$14 a to as I have been asking \$16 for." Is there any clause of the Democratic tariff beneficial to the American citizen?

Among the interesting institutions of the national capital is a love letter bureau, at which any applicant, by paying the necessary fee, can get a letter written to the object of his affections. It is not recorded that a missive has issued from the bureau addressed to Senator Gorman and signed by G. Cleveland.

In his Wilson letter the President said "The Democracy of the land earnestly demand that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles." Yet in permitting the Gorman bill to become a law he abandoned those principles and allied himself to the trusts.

The Sentinel is yet trying to make sugar consumers believe that the article will cost them no more when it is taxed 40 per cent. than when raw sugar was free; but the aforesaid consumer, when he finds that he gets seventeen pounds for a dollar under the Democratic tariff instead of twenty-two pounds in June, knows very much better.

The Spanish government has announced the restoration of the duties taxed other nations upon their products imported into Spain. This is because the Democratic tariff act put an end to reciprocity with Cuba. It means that American flour no longer monopolizes the Cuban market, and the loss of a market for over ten million bushels of wheat

An interview with Senator Sherman published, in which, replying to a question as to what he thought of Republican prospects, he says: "I believe they are excellent. How could they be otherwise? The tariff measure enacted by the Democracy after over a year of effort is far from satisfactory to them, or to anybody else. It is full of inconsistencies and absurdities, and is a veritable crazy quilt." A crazy quilt that does not please those who made it nor those for whom it was made is very useless article.

If the railroads can pay expenses hauling people from Indianapolis to Chicago at one-fourth of a cent a mile-and it is fair to assume that they do-are they not furnishing the people an argument in favor of generally lower fares? If the roads save themselves by hauling people at such rates, cannot they make a good thing by bringing people to the State fair at the rate of a cent a mile? If the roads are moved by these one-fourth-of-a-cent-a-mile rates to extend a special favor to people who cannot afford to pay full rates, why do they take them to Chicago, where some of the thousands will run the risk of smallpox infection?

Again Representative Conn, of the Thirteenth district, has declined to be the candidate of his party for re-election. Captain Conn began this in-and-out performance last March. He then announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Next he would be a candidate if the demand for such sacrifice was unanimous. Next he said that he could not accept the nomination unless he was permitted to stand on a platform of his own making, because he was not a Grover Cleveland brand of Democrat. He was then unani-

mously nominated as the Democratic candidate. It was generally thought that this was the end of Conn's backing and filling. The workers congratulated themselves because, in 1892. Mr. Conn dispensed the sinews of war profusely. But now Representative Conn is out again. He declines nomination made on his own terms. In consequence of this withdrawal the Democracy of the Thirteenth district is in a state of disgust with Conn and dejection because of the situation in which he has left his party. But Captain Conn shows that he is a shrewd man. He not only has an aversion to being beaten, but he refuses to pay for the defeat which will evertake any Democrat running in that district. It is said that the presidential bee is buzzing in the Conn cranium. Why not? When Stevenson, Isaac Pusey Gray, Bland of Missouri, and others of like caliber indulge in presidential aspirations, why not Charles Gerard Conn, the successful manufacturer of the best musical horns in the world? He at least has done something.

A SUGGESTION FOR LABOR DAY.

It seems specially important that th speakers who may address labor organizations to-day should have the wisdom to comprehend the situation and to see that more than ever there is need of good wil and harmony between employer and employe. The past year has been anything but a prosperous one. Manufacturers, as rule, have made little or no money, and employes have been unable to secure full employment and full wages. If there is to be anything like full employment during the immediate future, employer and employe must get nearer together instead of wider apart. Each must cultivate confidence in the other; for if, with a restricted market and wider competition, Indianapolis industries are to get a share of the production, both capital and labor must act tohave reason to do, that employers will pay high wages if they can, and that it is for their advantage to give full employment when the condition of the market will warrant it. The employer should have that confidence in the good sense and intelligence of employes to explain to them fully and clearly the reasons why as high wages cannot be paid now as two years ago. If Mr. Pullman had made the situation clear to his employes there would have been no excuse for a strike. On the other hand, if the mass of the employes had consulted the coolest and most conservative men in their organizations, rather than the hotheaded, they would not have struck in the manner they did. Under such conditions as exist and such

an example as the Pullman distress, it behooves the men who address labor bodies to-day, if they are true friends of labor, to outline a policy dictated by good sense and calm judgment. "What is the best course to pursue in the immediate future to insure the best that can be obtained for labor?" s the practical problem to be solved. Sure it is that the worst possible thing that can be done for labor is to attempt to make men who work for wages believe that employers are oppressors, seeking every opportunity to take advantage of employes Denouncing the Carnegies and the Pullmans can avail nothing, because they are, happily, exceptions. There are hundreds of men who will join in the exercises of Labor day in this city who can recall that during the dreary days of last winter employers often gave them employment when to do so was to involve them in loss. At any rate, for the present employer and employe have got to get along together. They are interdependent; and, such being the case, both should in hard times be more tolerant than when all is prosperous.

The Journal does not make these suggestions because of any suspicion that the fair-minded leaders of labor organizations need advice, but simply to express a prevalent sentiment. It would make similar suggestions in the same spirit if it were a general meeting of employers to-day, instead

A TOPIC OF THE TIMES. One hears a good deal nowadays about

the unequal distribution of wealth, which is the politico-economic expression to indicate that some people get along better and get to be worth more than others. Political economists of a certain school consume a large amount of paper and a great many words in explaining the causes of the unequal distribution of wealth, the evils and the injustice that it involves, and how it can be prevented or cured. The remedies proposed are almost as various as the different shades of opinion that mark the gradations from mild socialism to downright communism and rampant anarchism. One reformer would place all productive enterprises on a profit-sharing basis, so that capital and labor should go hand in hand and accumulate wealth in the same proportion. Another would fix a maximum to the amount of property which any person should be permitted to own, though they fail to suggest any means by which every person should reach the limit. Others would scale down the possessions o the rich to a certain point and divide the surplus among the poor, taking from those that have and giving to those that have not. Others still would make a hodgepodge of all property and divide it ratably, share and share alike, among all the inhabitants of earth, giving each man, woman and child his, her or its moiety, as government funds are divided among the Indians, thus placing a bonus on matrimony and large families. The thoughtful reader may possibly discover some objection to each and every one of these plans.

There is a story told as of recent occurrence which, whether true or not, bears upon the subject. It is said that an Anarchist called at Baron Rothschild's office in London and asked for an interview. The Baron was in a good humor and said, "Send him in." The Anarchist entered his office. The Baron said, "You believe that my money ought to be divided equally among all the people. How many people are in the world?' The Agarchist could not tell. The Baron said: "I'll tell you." He went to his books and looked up the estimated figure. "There," he said, "my fortune is so and so. This is your share, and he gave it to the man. The Baron told him to tell the sest of the human

family to call on him and he would give each individual his share. It was such miserable pittance that the Anarchist roared and left the room in a good humor. By this little object lesson the Baron demonstrated that the pro rata distribution of his great wealth among all the people in the world would simply result in impoverishing himself without giving any one person enough to do him any good.

Another radical objection to the redistribution of wealth on the per capita plan is that it would not stay distributed. If the wealth of the world were equally divided among its inhabitants to-day, share and share alike, it would be but a short time before it would again be very unequally distributed. Those with a talent for getting and saving would soon possess the portions of those devoid of this talent. The enterprising, the pushing, the industrious, the temperate, the frugal, the thrifty, the self-denying, the saving and the hard-working portion of humanity would soon get ahead again, while the lazy, thriftless, wasteful, unenterprising, intemperate and ne'er-do-well class would fall behind. If all the Coxeyites and commonwealers in Christendom, all the lazzaroni of Italy, all the gypsies in Europe, all the idlers in Asia-in short, all the beggars, loafers and hobos on earth had their pro rata share of the world's wealth to-day it would be but a little while till the earth would again be restocked with Coxeyites, commonwealers, loafers, beggars, Communists and Anarchists demanding a new redistribution of wealth.

It is idle to talk about equalizing the distribution of wealth, even approximately. Its unequal distribution is an inherent attribute of high commercial conditions, an important factor of civilization and an inradicable law of the moral world. There

is no possible way of preventing it, and it is a waste of time and breath to talk about it. The idea that it can be done away with is the ignis fatuus of social science reformers and the elusive myth of political

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE MILITIA.

The following is from the current Issue of the labor organ published in this city: The action of the militia in giving a dril and entertainment on Labor day should be severely condemned by all. While none disputes their legal right to do so, if they

wish, there is a moral side to the question that should be taken into the situation. The attitude of the militia toward organized labor in the past few months has engendered a feeling that is to be deplored but which, nevertheless, exists, and for the militia to take the day which has been specially set aside for labor, on which to make a display, is certainly in bad taste. No one will deny that the men who compose the militia are workingmen, but they are not the men who have brought about Labor day. Rather are the most of them on the side of those who do not believe in the rights of labor. The officers in charge should stop this, failing in which organ-ized labor can do nothing more than take

it that it is a direct slap in the face. On the same page from which this editorial paragraph is taken appears a com-

munication in which the writer says: What do our friends in organized labor think of the effort to bring a regiment of United States troops to Indianapolis for permanent establishment? * * There was no serious difficulty at Chicago till the appearance of United States troops. One can almost tremble for the peace and quiet of our heretofore model city in that par-ticular, upon the mustering of an armed force to stand as a permanent menace to the liberties of the common people.

The Journal may be mistaken, but it of the opinion that the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of organized labor to array it against the militia are doing the labor cause much harm. It tends to create the impression among law-abiding citizens that organized labor is organized hostility to law. That is certainly not true, and it would be a bad day for the country if it should ever become true, but when labor organs and labor leaders denounce the militia for obeying orders and assisting in the protection of property and the enforcement of law they cannot complain if many people conclude that they are not in favor of the enforcement of law.

As to the points made in the paragraphs above quoted the Journal learns, first, that the militia picnic and drill were fixed on Labor day for the same reason that other exercises were, viz., that being a holiday it was a convenient time. Certainly the day does not belong so exclusively to organized labor that all others should be debarred from observing or enjoying it Nothing was further from the minds o those who planned the parade than to an-

The suggestion that the location of small body of United States troops here. or, for that matter, of a large one, would be a menace to the peace of the city or the liberties of the people is too absurd for serious consideration. It is, however, a manifestation of a spirit of hostility to the military arm of the government which is to be deprecated.

FROM BULLY TO BOOBY. Attorney-general Smith, at Noblesville, Saturday, changed his role from bully to booby. He asserted that he has been abused by Republican papers because he is a Democrat and a more conspicuous Democrat than most other party leaders. This is the whimper of a booby. Alonzo Green Smith has not been abused because he is Democrat, unless to be a fee-grabber and a manipulator of legislation to promote feegrabbing is being a Democrat. Besides, the Attorney-general has not been abused by anybody. Some months ago a convention of township trustees from all over the State, representing both parties, de nounced his grabbing of school funds. On another occasion county superintendents discussed and condemned his scheme for filching 12 per cent. of all school funds not expended at a certain date. The people of Indiana know that by the connivance of the men who manipulated the last Democratic Legislature the following provise was added to Chapter 91, providing for the apportionment of the State school fund;

Provided, however, that any school cor poration not expending the sum total of the tuition revenue apportioned to it by the State shall, on the first Monday in July annually, report to and return to the county treasurer of the county in which said corporation is situated the unexpended balance of tultion revenue from said source in excess of \$100. . Any township school trustee or treasurer of the board of school trustees of incorporated towns and cities refusing or neglecting to refund the said unexpended balance of tuition revenue as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than double the amount so withheld.

Under this proviso Attorney-general Smith has had his agents spy out the officials who had not seen or had neglected to comply with the requirements, and the

amount of unexpended balances, which aggregate come tens of thousands of dollars, to the end that he may pocket 12 per cent of it as the lawful fee for collecting. Who inserted or caused that proviso to be inserted, the evident and sole purpose of which was to put one-eighth of such unexpended school money into the pockets of Attorney-general Smith? What Democrat or Democrats will rise up to assume be fore the people of Indiana the responsibility of this proviso designed to rob the public schools of the State of one-eighth of the unexpended school money the first Monday in July each year, and make affidavit that Attorney-general Smith was ignorant thereof? Until some other Democrat does so is it not fair to assume that the only man who has been profited by the proviso is responsible for its existence to-day? Under such circumstances it is not abuse to assume and to declare that Attorney-general Smith is responsible for this villainy in legislation under which he has found authorization to pocket 12 per cent. of school funds not expended the first Monday in July. . If he is not responsible for the legislation he is even more blame worthy for so construing the provision as to enable him to grab one-eighth of the school funds referred to. In view of such positive facts Alonzo Green Smith's complaint that he is abused because he is a Democrat is groundless. He is assailed because he has pocketed 12 per cent. of certain funds collected to support public schools. Until Saturday he has persisted in the role of bluffer and bully in regard to the offense. Now he has become a blubbering booby. The of-

This offense of Smith's is one of the abuses of the fee system-the source of a larger part of the official abuse and dishonesty in Indiana. It should go: to that end let Republicans and Democrats exact from their candidates for the Legislature written pledges that their influence and votes shall go to overthrow it in spite of the official ring secretly working to make it more obnoxious and extortionate than it now is.

The efforts of Democratic papers to prove that the new tariff law is going to be a great blessing to the country are yielding very little fruit as yet. A local organ of free trade prints a long article, in which it is attempted to show by interviews with business men that there would be a material reduction in prices in many lines of goods. The interviews, however, do not pan out, as witness the following:

Wholesale merchants say the reductions will be so small that the benefit will hardly reach the consumer. They say that all dry goods are lower now than ever before, and as soon as the new schedule goes into effect prices will advance on the other side, which will make them cost about the same figure in the United States.

If all dry goods are "lower now than ever before," as is undoubtedly the case, there is very little room for reduction. Observe, also, the admission that "as soon as the new schedule goes into effect prices will advance on the other side." This has been the invariable experience under low tariffs. As soon as foreign manufacturers get control of the markets they advance prices. The same admission is contained in the following statement:

Hardware merchants say tin plate will be cheaper, and consequently there may be a slight reduction in the price of tin boilers. and, in fact, all tinware. They do not expect the reduction to last for any great while, for they are confident that the English manufacturers will advance prices.

Here, again, we have a recognition of the fact that while there may be a temporary reduction prices will be put up again as soon as foreign manufacturers feel that they are masters of the situation.

The American people can set it down for a certainty that they will never be able to buy manufactured products of all kinds cheaper than they have been doing during the last two or three years. But at present they are not so much troubled about prices as they are to get anything to buy with.

The Democratic State organ has an editorial on State finances, from which the following is an extract:

When the new tax law was passed the financial condition of the State was generally known to be serious. The annual expenditures exceeded the receipts of the treasury by more than half a million dollars. Money was being rowed to pay interest on debt, which then aggregated \$8,826,145.13. and was constantly increasing. This was the situation that confronted the Democratic administration at the very threshold of its regime, and to meet interest on the public debt it was compelled to negotiate a loan of \$300,000 on March 2, 1891. This unhappy condition of affairs-that was going from bad to worse, piling up the public debt enormously every year, with no hope of relief-was directly attributable to the operation of the old tax law.

This was written to show how great were the financial difficulties encountered by the present Democratic administration. and, by implication, to praise it for having been able to deal with them. But it also proves another thing. It proves that the financial policy which was in force when the present administration came in, and which had prevailed for years under successive Democratic administrations, was a miserable makeshift policy, composed in about equal parts of Democratic incompetence, mismanagement, stubbornness and cowardice. The Democratic organ admits that previous to the passage of the present tax law the annual expenditures exceeded the receipts of the treasury by more than half a million dollars, that the State debt was \$8,826,145, "and constantly increasing," and that money was being borrowed to pay interest on it. This is all true, and it was all the result of Democratic legislation and Democratic financiering.

Sooner or later there would have been lack of employment at Pullman, because, sooner or later, in the existence of an industry, there will come a season of stagnation, when employment will be slack. A town of twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants should not depend upon one industry, and a town will not grow to that size naturally with a single industry. The more industries which a community has which will give employment the more stable will be its condition, since, if one branch of employment fails, those who were engaged in it have others to which they can look. Even if those who have lost employment in one branch of industry cannot find other places, the mass of the people are employed in its varied industries and can support the displaced and keep up the volume of local trade, which is the measure of prosperous industry. Nor is it a good thing for a city to exert itself to secure a great industry which will employ two or three thousand

men and women, because, when stagnation comes, so large a number of people will lose employment that the local trade will be affected and the care of the displaced will become a burden.

The tailors of New York should have \$2 per day as a minimum, but under the Democratic tariff law their chances of getting it, even by a strike, are not encouraging. So long as the best tailors can be employed in Germany for 75 cents a day and in Great Britain for about a dollar a day on piece work the lower duties of the Democratic law will not make it possible for bosses to pay a minimum of \$2 a day. because agents will take the measures of customers and furnish the suits here for a price which will put the high-priced American journeymen tailors out of the market. Labor 50 to 60 per cent. lower, with transportation not more than railroad charges for sixty miles, will control

The German Emperor has undertaken to reform the spelling of the family names of his subjects, and the unfortunate foreigner who has attempted to master these remarkable appellations will acknowledge that he has a great field of labor and will be ready to approve of his work. English and American family names are also capable of simplification and improvement, but as each man cherishes his own, where is the power that will dare tamper with so sacred a possession?

A Louisville paper says a chemist of that city has discovered a process for ageing whisky by which new whisky can be brought to the one-hundred-year state of excellence in a very short time. Now if the chemist will discover a process of creating a six-year-old thoroughbred trotter in half an hour his fortune will be made.

In the midst of the gloom wrought by the Cleveland-Gorman tariff law one bright light shines out. Art products are on the free list, and artist souls are happy. It is a consummation they have long devoutly

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Another Name for It. "The trouble with the colonel is that he is too thoroughly imbued with Bourbon-"I knew it was some sort of alcoholism,

but I never was sure of the brand before." Too Much for Him.

Blind Bill-Say, what's the reason I don't see you at your regular corner no more? Been sick, or sent up? Deaf and Dumb Dennis-Neither one. A young woman acrost the way from my old

stand is practicin' "Pride of the Ball." The Cause of Fatality.

"Doctor, what is it about cerebro-spinal meningitis that makes it so fatal?" "The number of syllables. You know that a man always insists that he must know what is the matter with him before he will take any medicine, and before the docor can tell him all that, he is a goner."

The Exchange Editor's Wail. I am haunted by your face.

Madame Yale: It confronts me every place. Madame Yale:

I can't open an exchange But the first sight within range Is that mug no longer strange. Madame Yale.

Yet there's one strange rumor out, Madame Yale:

And it fills my soul with doubt, Madame Yale. Tell me quick and tell me true. ' If it is a fact that you Are L. Pinkham made anew.

Madame Yale? TIPS ON SUGAR.

Sugar is coming down-that is, you get less and less of it every day for a dollar. -Rockport Journal. The price of sugar has already advanced a cent a pound since the new Democratic

tariff law went into effect and it will still be advanced.-Goshen Times. The people are getting hot. One dealer in sugar said to the Times yesterday: "We are selling sixteen pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar and the people seem almost

ready to mutiny."-Muncie Times. A few weeks ago granulated sugar sold at our groceries at twenty pounds for \$1. Since the Sugar Trust bought the Democratic Senate a dollar will buy but sixteen or seventeen pounds. Is this plain enough that Democracy is a tax?-Rushville

Sugar has gone up 25 per cent. The truth of this statement can be verified by asking any grocery keeper in town. The well-todo, in anticipation of the rise, have been laying it in by the barrel, while the poor man must buy in small quantities and pay the increased price.—Crawfordsville Jour-

The Indianapolis Sentinel quoted sugar Tuesday at 58 cents per hundred pounds cheaper than it was a year ago. It isn't that way here. A year ago granulated sugar sold at 5 cents a pound retail in this market. Yesterday the same grade of sugar was selling at 6 cents a pound .- Worthing-

The Sugar Trust very kindly informs the public that they will not put sugar more than 20 per cent. higher. It has already gone up 10 per cent., adding 2 cents to the pound; the additional 20 per cent. will add 4 more cents to each pound, making in all an increase of 6 cents over what it was under the McKinley law .- Elkhart Journal.

The effect of the tariff bill on sugar is already noticeable. Within the week the price has risen three-quarters of a cent. It is estimated by some dealers that the price will rise a half cent within a short time, and that when the bill goes into effect, Jan. 1, 1895, the price would be increased from 1 to 11/2 cents over all advances.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

On the 9th of last January the wholesale price of granulated sugar was 49-10 cents per pound. Under the prospects of a Democratic sell-out to the Sugar Trust this price gradually advanced, and when the infamy was finally consummated by the pas-sage of the bill the price took a sudden jump of three-quarters of a cent per pound and dealers are of the universal opinion that the price will go to 6% or 7 cents a pound.-Connersville News.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

It is said that parts of Newfoundland are a wilderness of scrub timber. That reminds one of Congress.-Rushville Repub-The vindictive spite of this administra-

and Northern enterprise.-Fowler Republican-Era. If the Democratic party remains in power long somebody should start a crowery. There would be a fortune in it.--Columbia City Mail.

tion has been fired at Northern soldiers

Business confidence may return, but it will be years and years before Democracy gains the confidence of the country again. -Decatur Journal. "Distance lends enchantment." This ap-

plies to the misfit Congress. It is much more highly prized or respected in England than in the United States .- Kendali-The letters of Cleveland to Wilson and Catchings have gone into the history of

the Democratic party. The more they are read and pondered the more the reader is led to expect "Finis" on the next page. Republicans would be more satisfied in

seeing the trusts gobble up the Democratic party if it wasn't for the fact that in doing so they had gobbled up so much of the people's money, present and prospective.
-Salem Republican-Leader. One of the best signs of a great revolu-

tion against the Democratic party is the fact that soldiers' reunions were never so well attended, never so much enthusiasm shown by the soldier and for the soldier

as this year. When you find the "old guard" careless and inactive Republicans can prepare for defeat. You don't find it that way this year.-Logansport Journal President Cleveland said a great many things in his letter to Mr. Catchings, but

he left unanswered the question: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle?"-Muncie News. Chairman Wilson makes haste to say that the Democratic tariff bill is but the first step which the tariff reformers propose to take toward ultimate free trade. It is well to remember all these declara-

INDIANA FARM ITEMS.

fidence.-Vincennes Commercial.

George Bates had five acres of oats that yielded him 426 bushels-an average of eighty-five bushels to the acre.-Fowler Republican-Era.

J. E. Kern, of Monroe township, was in the city Saturday. Said he was tired, Just finished hulling thirty-six bushels of clover seed; sold it for \$5.20 per bushel. No more wheat for him but clover where you can gather a crop of that kind from nine acres. -Logansport Journal.

It is quite a new experience to drive through the country and notice the ground beneath the apple trees in the orchards covered with apples. This was a common thing twenty and twenty-five years ago. but for more than fifteen years past the apple crop has been very short. It savor of old times and is indeed very gratifying to have all the apples we want .- Plymouth

For the first time in several years local dealers are now able to offer fruits and melons of fine quality that are raised in LaPorte county. In years past the water and muskmelons have been small in size and numbers and inferior in quality, so much so as to find no sale in this market. This year the reverse is true, especially with regard to the meions, which are superlatively fine in size and flavor .- Mich-

igan City Dispatch. A stalk of corn was shown us the other day which measured fourteen feet and ten inches from root to the tip end of the tassel. A six-foot man stood on his tip toes and could not reach high enough to hang his hat on the lowest ear. Another stalk had five ears on it, and we have been told cabbage grows in the same land so large that it takes a couple of men to lift a single head into a wagon. Come to the great Wabash valley if you want to see things. Many of our river bottom farmers are already claiming eighty bushels of corn to the acre.-Vincennes Com-

mercial. Ben Wolverton, an energetic young er just south of the city, a breeder of pure Duroc Jersey hogs, has experimented in wheat feeding to his hogs. He weighed the bunch being fed, and after a twenty days' feed weighed again, the second weight showing a gain of 1,584 pounds, and for this gain the drove were fed 1,500 pounds of hominy meal at a cost of 90 cents per hundred, mixed with forty bushels of ground wheat. The cost of the hominy meal was \$13.50. Counting the gain in pork at 5 cents per pound and the price for his feed received was \$79.20. Deduct \$13,50 for the hominy meal and the price per bushel for the wheat received was \$1.64.—Greensburg Review.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Southern paper says that the only white Republican in Randciph county, Georgia, was sent to an insane asylum the

A colored man named Seward is the owner of the birthplace of President James Monroe. It is located on the Potomac river.

near Mount Vernon Mrs. Simpson, widow of Bishop Simpson, and her daughters, Mrs. Buoy and Misses Simpson, are at their cottage at Long Branch, where they have been spending

the summer. Mrs. Simpson is enjoying ex-The well-known Spanish writer, Alfred Calderon, has joined the movement against bull fights, and has written some vigorous articles against the brutal sport. The agitation has assumed considerable dimensions, especially in Madrid.

Before painting his "1814," in illustration of Napoleon's genius, Meissonier had a road made down an incline and waited for the snow to fall. When it came the authorities, at his request, sent a battery of ar-tillery to make the ruts, which he copied. The new two-cent internal revenue stamp which under the new tariff law must be attached to every pack of playing cards is only for temporary use, until the regular stamp is ready for issue. It therefore promises to be exceedingly rare, and the stamp

collectors are all buying packs of playing cards in order to get one. It is a cast-iron rule that when the head of the Astor family arrives at a certain age his photograph is taken and inserted in a frame which contains also those of his predecessors. These framed photographs stand in the head office, where the business of handling the vast estate is carried on, and every day a bunch of flowers is

placed in a vase in front of them. Representative Holman, if he lives to serve out the new term for which he has been nominated, will beat the congressional record. No man has yet served thirty years in the House of Representatives, although two members, both from Philadelphia, came near it-Judge Kelly, who was

serving his thirtieth year when he died, and Mr. O'Neill, who had served twenty-Miss Sadie Monroe Swift, of Massachusetts, has won distinction in two ways, She is the official reporter of the Middlesex and Barnstable terms of the Supreme Court, being the first woman officially recognized as a court stenographer, and this summer she made a bicycle record of less

than ten hours over the route from Yal mouth to Boston, 881/2 miles. She is said to be the first woman to make the run, The study of nature had an absorbing interest for Cella Thaxter. In the summer she studied flowers and birds out of doors, and in the winter she "read up" about them by her fireside, and if in her winter drives she met a left-over plant or bird which she did not know, she made haste to write to a naturalist to learn all she could about it. Her moments of greatest happiness were those she spent in her famous red and yellow garden with a flock of eager and appreciative tourists about her.

When bracing autumn breezes blow, When skies are blue and bright, When the mercury doth never go A-mounting out of sight Then mortals feel that life's worth living. And have good reason for thanksgiving.

-New York Journal. Sing a song of Grover. Sugar Trust and Rye, Four and twenty carrion crows baked in a

You'll hear the voters sing "dishonor," and all that sort of -Boston Journal.

Referred to Cleveland. Philadelphia Inquirer. As Thomas Moore's poetry has been

deemed appropriate by Mr. Cleveland to use in letters on the action of Congress over the tariff, two of his lines might again be selected and made to do service with slight changes. They would then read: You may sneer at and talk of the tariff as you will, But the thought of the sugar will hang round it still

Considered Strange. New York Commercial Advertiser

The fact that President Cleveland has not had any army surgeor and physician detaffed to look after his health is regarded as strange. The expense entailed by a private physician of Dr. Bryant's eminence must be great, and it is wondered how the poor man is able to stand it.

Mean Remark.

Detroit Tribune. People who don't live in Indiana and cannot realize the exigencies there existing, should not permit themselves to judge harshly of the movement to make morality a political issue in that Commonwealth.

The Hoosier Capital's Reputation. Pittsburg Dispatch. Indianapolis gets the next encampment of

the Knights of Pythias. As a wideawake town the chief Hoosier city is winning a reputation to be proud of. A Rare Accomplishment.

In addition to being a most pleasing talker, Hon. Benjamin Harrison possesses the art of knowing how to keep quiet at

Washington Post.

the proper time.

Jealous. New York Commercial Advertiser. Bourke Cockran is mad because Mr.

Cleveland didn't write him some thoughts